

fewer than 5,000 political orators will be placed upon the stump by each of the national committees. As at least five times as many "spellbinders" will be mustered by the state committees the aggregate number of exhorters will not fall much short of 60,000. Some of the speakers receive \$250 a week, together with their expenses, while others will accept no money for their services, but allow their actual disbursements to be made good."

IT IS reported by the Sofia correspondent for the New York World that the sultan of Turkey is suffering from an incurable mental disease similar to that which affected King Louis II of Bavaria. This correspondent adds: "Under the leadership and presidency of Izzet Pacha, the most prominent personages of the palace have met to discuss the question of dethroning the sultan. The minister of war, Ali Riza Pacha; the chief of artillery, Zeky Pacha, and the shiek-lyislara, Djemaleddin Effendi, took part in the conferences. These men do not form a cabal, meditate no revolution, but are impelled by the desire to rescue their country from a ruler whose mind is unbalanced. Difficulties have arisen over the choice of a successor to Abdul Hamid. Some of the personages want the sultan's brother, Prince Reshad, to succeed him; others lean to the sultan's son, Prince Burhan Effendi, who would take the title Mohamet V."

IN ITS issue of September 26, the Chicago Tribune says: "Work will be resumed today, after a brief period of idleness, in the car shops of the Pullman company. The company will put 2,000 of its former employes at work at wages lower by 10 to 20 per cent than they were receiving previously. They will be employed in the repair department. These men have been picked with care in the ten days the plant has been closed. In their number will be found none who have been known as a labor agitator. Six weeks ago the company began to lay off men. This was continued until September 15 when all except a handful employed in one repair department were told to go. The cut in wages to go into effect today, will be general, extending to employes in the office force. The wage scale at the shops has ranged in the past from \$1.75 to \$7 a day."

A COMMISSION is considering the damming of the river Thames at London. Referring to this plan, the London correspondent for the Chicago Tribune says: "As there is a difference between high and low tide of eighteen or twenty feet, all larger vessels must be handled in docks which can be closed by tidal gates. The object of this commission is to devise means for doing away with this inconvenience, and thus increasing the shipping facilities of the port. Among the plans presented is one of constructing a great dam across the Thames from Gravesend to Tilbury. This would convert the river into a great inland lake extending from Gravesend to Richmond. At the point selected for the dam the river bed is of fine chalk, and the structure would give a navigable depth of thirty-five feet at Gravesend and thirty-two feet at London bridge, without any dredging. The proposed dam would be of concrete, granite faced, and the four locks 300, 500, 700, and 1,000 feet, and from 80 to 100 feet wide. The estimated cost is \$18,290,000. As all the docks could be left open there would be an annual saving of \$250,000 in the cost of operating the gates."

TWO million kegs containing 160,000,000 horseshoes are sold annually in the United States and Canada, approximately speaking. This estimate is based upon statements made by S. L. Martin of Boston in an interview with a reporter for the Louisville Courier Journal. Referring to this estimate, Mr. Martin says: "That was about the number used last year, and all the hue and cry about rubber shoes and automobiles is raised in the face of a constantly increasing sale of horseshoes, which is confined almost altogether to the large cities, is a help to manufacturers. The sale of the old fashioned shoes goes on increasing, and in addition to that the manufacturers have an opportunity to make the steel portion of rubber shoes. All so-called rubber shoes have a rim of steel in them, and it is usually of better

metal and gives the manufacturer a wider berth for profits than the old fashioned shoe."

A SOUTHERN newspaper has provided food for thought for those New York editors who are inclined to habitually lecture other sections of the country because of moral lapses. The Knoxville, Tenn., Sentinel says: "The New York press seems to have ample time for lecturing other communities on the prevalence of crime that exists, and it is especially severe upon the south upon what it is pleased to term our laxity in repressing lawlessness. Taking the southern states, throughout which are scattered more than 8,000,000 negroes, most of whom are uneducated and who are only a few generations removed from that absolute barbarism that characterized their fathers in Africa, and not one, for the same period of time, will show such a record of crime as is shown by the city of New York alone from August 1 to September 15, 1904. It shows during this six weeks' period 24 homicides, 253 burglaries, 68 robberies and 95 felonious assaults. With such a showing of crime, does it not come with very bad grace for some of the leading newspapers of that city to so carefully and critically scan the mote in the eye of other communities when there is such a loathsome beam protruding from their own optic?"

DOUBTLESS many readers of the Des Moines, Iowa, Capital were startled to read in that newspaper the following announcement: "William Taylor, indicted in Kentucky on the charge of conspiracy to murder his political opponent for the governor's chair and living in safety in Indiana because the governor of that state refuses to acknowledge requisition papers, will be tried in Des Moines. The incidents of the thrilling death of Goebel in the Kentucky state house yard a few years ago will be recited in all their detail and a jury of twelve unprejudiced men will pass upon the question of Taylor's innocence or guilt."

BUT the famous fugitive from Kentucky justice is not in fact to be tried in the state of Iowa as the Capital's article finally discloses. It is explained: "The trial will be conducted by the Iowa College of Law. This case has been determined upon and steps have already been taken to secure the actual evidence bearing upon the case. One of the most sensational political stories ever enacted in America has been left without a climax because of the Indiana governor's refusal to surrender Taylor. That climax is to be supplied by a local law school which has determined to take all the evidence in the case and applying to it the law of Kentucky fight it out on its merits. For a jury twelve unbiased students will be drawn. The case will be prosecuted and the Kentucky politician defended by some of the brightest students of the college. E. B. Evans, judge of the practice court, will officiate on the bench. William Taylor, it will be remembered, was the republican nominee for governor against the democratic candidate, Goebel. Taylor was declared elected by the election board. This election was contested and was to have gone before the house and senate which was a democratic majority and was expected would determine in favor of the democratic contestant. On that very day Goebel was shot down in the court yard. Taylor, after a series of trials of other men, went to Indiana. He was indicted in Kentucky, but extradition has been refused and accordingly he has never been tried. The local college authorities believe the trial will attract national attention."

PRIOR to New York's democratic convention the present democratic nominee for governor was generally known as D. Cady Herrick. Upon the day following Judge Herrick's nomination some of the newspapers announced that David C. Herrick had been nominated, while others said that Daniel C. Herrick had been nominated. It develops, however, that Judge Herrick has no "first" name. It is explained that the "D" stands solitary and alone for itself and we are further told that the proper way to print the name of the democratic nominee is "D Cady Herrick." Another story is to the effect that the proper way is "D-Cady Herrick." Whatever may be the correct method, it seems to be generally agreed that a very strong and capable man has been nominated by the democrats of New York and that there are excellent prospects for his election.

EVEN the New York Sun that is supporting Mr. Roosevelt has announced that it can not support Mr. Higgins, the republican nominee

for governor. In a recent editorial the Sun says: "It is the duty of every rightly constituted citizen to register at the appointed season and then on election day to cast his ballot as his patriotic convictions prompt him. In our opinion the public welfare will be best subserved by voting for Roosevelt and Fairbanks in the republican column and for D. Cady Herrick and Francis Burton Harrison in the democratic. The alternative as to the state ticket is to vote for the continuance of the power of the man thus described in the most extraordinary plank ever put into a platform in this or any other state: 'For the first time in its history, the Empire state has a governor whose personal integrity rests under widespread suspicion. He has surrounded himself by high officials and advisers under whose malign influence the public revenues of the state are largely diverted to private profit.' Sweep all of Odell's creatures, great and small, into the Hudson river."

FACTS and figures relating to immigration are of more general interest at this time than ever before. The Chicago Record-Herald says: "In July a year ago Italy and Austria-Hungary sent us 44 per cent of our total number of immigrants. In July this year they sent us but 20 per cent of the total. Russia, which sent us 20 per cent in July, 1903, sent us about 25 per cent this year. We get, therefore, an interesting test of the difference in the motives controlling the emigrants from these countries. The Italians, Austrians and Hungarians were attracted to us primarily for the good times here, and the first signs of industrial depression, limiting their opportunities for profitable work, served to cut their numbers in two. The Russians, mainly Russian Jews, driven out by persecution toward a promised land, saw a happier future before them despite the disadvantage of hard times here, and actually increased their exodus, numerically as well as proportionately."

THE total immigration for July, 1904, was 57,919 as against 67,638 in July, 1903. The Record-Herald says that the July immigration report is interesting for several reasons, explaining: "It appears that while immigration from some countries was falling sharply and from other countries barely holding its own, that from the British islands was doubling. For England, Ireland Scotland and Wales the total in July, 1903, was 6,147, and for July this year 11,144. Probably the cheap steerage rates which prevailed all through July caused the greater part of this increase, but it is highly significant that just in Great Britain, and especially in England proper, these rates were so quickly taken advantage of. We may have drained off some of England's floating population, in which case we have received undesirable residents as the result of the cheap rates, or we may have secured a much better class of people who had been planning to emigrate and cannily hastened their departure to avail themselves of the favorable moment."

REFERRING to the late Senator Hoar, a correspondent for the Associated Press says: "Out side the senate chamber Mr. Hoar's humor was catching and spontaneous. 'Senator, I want one of your pictures for publication next Sunday,' said a newspaper correspondent to Mr. Hoar a short time ago. 'Certainly,' he responded, 'Garland, go and sit for the picture.' Answering the look of astonishment on the correspondent's face, the senator said: 'I always have Garland, my clerk, sit for my pictures, as he is a much better looking man than I am. When anybody wants my autograph I have my other clerk, Goodwin, write it, for he is a much better writer than I am. When I am asked for my opinion on any subject, I refer the interlocutor to my messenger, Doherty. He talks more freely than I do.' This same Doherty guarded the door to Mr. Hoar's committee room for almost a generation, and was the senators factotum. Some one, in describing him not long ago, referred to him as Senator Hoar's 'Fidus Achates.' 'Do you see what these newspaper men have been calling you?' said Senator Hoar, directing Doherty's attention to the paragraph. 'What does that mean, senator?' anxiously inquired Doherty, as he read—to him—the strange expression. 'I would not like to tell you, Doherty,' solemnly replied the senator. Doherty immediately started out to discover the offending newspaper man, but in telling his troubles to a fellow employe he was enlightened as to the meaning of the Latin words."